POLITICAL.

CIRCULAR OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

-The Cincinnati Commercial has the following dispatch, dated Albany, Aug. 16:

The Republican National Committee, at their meeting recently held in this city, issued the following Circular to their Republican friends throughout the Thion:

In the judgment of the undersigned members of the Republican National Committee, the time has arthe Republican National Committee, the time has arrived for consultation and preliminary action in regard to the approaching struggle for the Presidency, and they beg, therefore, to call your attention to the saggestions which follow. The Republican party had its origin is the obvious necessity for recisfance to the aggressions of the Slave Power, and manuscing for the Males temperature that the recognitive their recognitives. gressions of the Slave Power, and maintaining for the States respectively their reserved rights and sovereignties. In the contest of 1850s, by the presentation and advocacy of the true science of Government, it laid the foundation of a permanent positival organization, although it did not get possession of the power to enforce its principles. When the result, advocace to its efforts and its hopes, was declared, it unaffectedly acquiesced, giving to the victor, for the sake of the country, its best wishes for an honest and fair administration of the Government.

tration of the Government.

How far Mr. Buchanso's Administration has realized these wakes is now patent to the world. With the executive power of the Government in his hands, his Administration has failed in every respect to meet the expectations of the people, and has presented in most humiliating speciacle of corruption, extravagance, imbeculty, reckleseness, and broken faith. So apparent becility, reckleseness, and broken faith. So apparent is this, evento our opponents, that the so-called Domacratic organization, always distinguished for its discipline and party fidelity, is utterly demoralized and distracted, without any recognized or accepted party principle, and torestened with disruption by the rival aspirations and struggles of its leading pratisans. While the Administration has been thus faithless to the interests of the country and has thus dis aganized the party which paced it in power, the Republican party has been constantly mindful of the great public necessity which called it into existence, and faithful to the fundamental principle upon which it was eracted. Experience has only served to strengthen the conviction of its absolute recessity, in the reformation of the National Government, and of the wisdom and justice of its purposes and aims.

of its purposes and aims.

Although some of the exciting incidents of the election of 1856 have been partially disposed of by the energy, enterprise and valor of a free people, the duty of Republicans to athere to their priceples, as enunciated at Philadelphia, and to labor for their establishciated at Philadelphia, and to labor for their establishment, was never more present than at this moment. The attitude of the Slave Power is persistently involent and aggressive. It demands of the country much more than it has demanded bitherio. It is not consent with the absolute control of the National Government; not content with the dispensation of the horors and emolutionets of the National Administration; not content with its well-known influence—always permicions over the legislation at the national capital—but it demands first concessions from a free people for the purpose of registation at the national capital—but it demands fresh concessions from a free people for the purpose of extending and strengthening an institution local in its character, the creature of State legislation, which the Federal Government is not authorized to establish or Federal Government is not attained to evaluate the extend by any grant of delegated powers. It demands by an unauthorized assumption of power—after having, as occasion required, adopted and reputated all the crude theories for the extension of Slavery, of the ambitious politicisms who sought its favor—the establishment and protection of Slavery in the Territories by act of Congress, and the revival of the African slave-

Upon no organization except that of the R-publican party can the country rely for successful resistance to these monstrous propositions, and for the correction of the gross abuses which have characterized the present National Administration. It is the daty, then, of all patriotic men who wish for the establishment of Kepab heat principles and measures in the auministration of the National Government, to sid in perfecting and strengthening this organization for the coming struggle. There is much to be done, acvolving earnest labor and the expenditures of time and money; there should

First: A thorough understanding and interchange of sentiments and views between the Republicans of

every section of the country.

Second: An effective organization of the Republican voters of each State, county and town, so that our party may know its strength and its deficiencies, its power and its needs, before we engage in the Presidential strugge.

Third: The circulation of well considered docu

meets, making clear the position of the Republican party, and exposing the dangerous character of the principles and policy of the Administration.

Fourth: Public addresses in localities where they are desired and needed, by able champions of the Republi-can cause.

can cause.

Fifth: A large and general increase of the circulation of Republican journals throughout the country.

To give practical effect to these suggestions, an adequate amount of money will be required, for the legal and fasthful expenditure of which the undersegment will be the statement of the legal and fasthful expenditure of which the undersegment will be a seat outmand of

hold them elves responsible. The vast patronage of the Federal Government will be wielded against us, to which we can oppose nothing but earnest and efficient devotion to the Republican cause and the voluntary pecuniary offerings of our Republican friends.

In conclusion, the undersigned may be permitted to express their opinion that the signs of the times are an epicions for the Republican party, and that in their judgment discreet and patriotic action throughout the Confederacy premises to secure a Republican visitory in 1860. Unwilling, however, to encourage hopes which may be disappointed, and to place their appeal which may be disappointed, and to place their appeal which may be disappointed, and to place their appeal which may be disappointed, and to place their appeal and the solution of the mobile and On the mobile an for aid and cooperation upon the assurance of

in the contest that is approaching, the undersigned are constrained to say that they rely most confidently upon the patriotism and zeal of their Republican brethren for such aid and cooperation; treamwhile we have the The vote for Governor of Tennessee in all the honor to he very respectfully, your obedient servants, E. D MORGA' N. Y. O. N. S.CHOOLFIELD, Tenn. V. M. M. CHASE R. I. THOS. STONER, Onic. NORMAN B. J. J. SHERMAN, V. GIDEON WELLS, Comp. J. N. SHERMAN, N. J. THOS. WILLIAMS, Pa. E. D WILLIAMS, Pa. E. D WILLIAMS, Pa. L. E. D. C. SHERMAN, D. C. CASSIUS M. CLAY, K. Republican National Committee.

-The vote for Governor of Tennessee in all the counties of the State but seven foots up as follows:

Majority for Harris in 1059 The counties to be heard from gave Gov. Harris a majority, in 1857, of 1,295.

The majority for Gov. Harris will, therefore, exceed The counties heard from voted as follows for Presi-

dent in 1856: Maj. for Buchenan in 1856..... 6.221 same counties voted for Governor, in 1857, a

For Harris......66,752 - The Mississippian says that the agitation in favo of the repeal of the slave-trate law, is confined to no political party nor class of our citizens, but is fast

becoming the popular centiment of the Southern people. "The sooner," it adds, "our Northern fel ow chizens are convinced of the fact, and make up their minds to accede to our just demand, the bette for the peace and prosperity of our political union. -It is said that the Hon. B H. Hill and the Hon. Robert Toombs are to meet in public discussion at Lex-

ington, Ga , on Friday, 26th inst. A large barbecoo is in contemplation. -James C. Pratt, in a communication to The St. Paul Times, says: "I was at Yellow Medicine during

the recent payment of the Upper Sioux. About one bundred of the red men were sheared, and dressed in the apparel of white men. Previous to the operation, Superintendent Cullen addressed them through an interpreter, and stated that he wished to have them wote at the next election, and vote the Democratic

-A State Convention of colored men meets in Troy on Tuesday, the 13th of September next, for a sessiof two days or more, and the Suffrage question is to be discussed. A large attendance is expected.

-The Albany Statesman has advices from almos every section of the State, of the appointment of representatives to the American State Council. Many of those selected are men who have been prominen in the American organization from the beginning The Hon. Erastus Brooks will represent one of the New-York Councils. Although the session of the Council will commence on Tuesday, it will probably continue through Wednesday. Owing to the mistake many of the representatives will probably not take part in the proceedings of the first day, which will be

confined to routine business-receiving reports of ofgazizations, returns, &c., tous affording opportunity or the arrival of those who suppose the meeting fixed

-The following is the official vote by which Emer son Etheridge (whom The Nashville Banner styles a From-Soiler) was elected to Congress from the IXth District of Tennessee:

...1,516 1,159 9,437

Two years ago, Atkins, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 129.

-John Ross, who has recently been reflected Principal Chief of the Cherokee Indians, has held that position for 31 consecut veyears. He was elected under the first Constitution of the Nation in 1828, and has been reflected every four years since, almost withou opposition. He is an educated man, of mixed ladian and Cancusian blood, somewhat more than 60 years of age, has the sense to write short messages to the Council, and enjoys unbounded popularity among the civilized red skins. This Chief is understood to be a descendant of Daniel Ross, a Scotchman, who married a daughter of McDonald, a Scotchman, who married a Cherokee woman, McDonald was at the time of the American Revolution agent for George III., among

-Returns from 100 counties, official from 89, give the following vote for Sopreme Judge of Missouri: Ewing, 33,633; Adams, 26,789; Hall, 32,733. Adair in the north, and Bollinger, Butler, Cape, Girardeau, Carter, Douglas, Dunkin, Hickory, Jasper, Pulaski, Scott, Stone and Texas Counties, south of the river, remain to be heard from. The above aggregates in clude 756 votes given to W. H. Hall, in Shelby, but do not include 160 votes given to W. B. Hall in Christian, and 13 votes given to W. P. Hall in Washington County.

PERSONAL.

-We have received a letter from Boston, which states that one of the gentlemen who received the diploma of D. D. from Harvard College is a layman, and not a clergyman as the Faculty of the Codega seem to have supposed. Our correspondent does not mention the name, but we suppose he refers to Prof. Howard Crosby, of this city.

-The Hon. Jacob Collamer, one of the Vermont United States Senators, will give the Annual Address at the New-Hampshire State Agricultural Fair, to be held at Dever on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October.

-Mr. Horace Vernet has returned to Paris from Italy, with materials for some magnificent tableaux of -It is now state I that the project of erecting a new

Plymouth Church in Brooklyn for Henry Ward Beecher has been abandoned, and that the Trustees have decided to enlage the present edifice.

-The authoress of the "Betsey Blake" leters, published in The Home Journal, is writing a nove for that journal.

-Mrs. Anton V. Brown, widow of the late Post muster-General, has presented the Tennessee Historical Society with a valuable collection of books, embracing twenty-one volumes of American State papers, running from March 3, 1789, to March, 3

-The yacht Treasure, whose arrival at Gloucester we chronicled the other day, has returned to this port. bringing back her party of pleasure-seck-rs, eighteen in all, slive and well. Among them were the Hone. Geo. M. Scranton, Henry M. Fuller, and G. A. Grow of Perusylvania; Mr. Wm. H. Buel, Controller of Connecticut; Mr. Charles Scribner, publisher, of this city, and the Rev. J. M Hickok The Trensure sailed beice on the 6th inst., and has visited New-London, Newport, New-Bedford, Gloucester, Salem, Boston, and other places "alo, g shore." Of course, the passengers crieyed the trip, and of course caught a great many fish-black fish, particularly. Of course, they all looked browner than when they took ship, and bave laid up a good stock of health and strength.

- The Manchester Micror says it is understood that Judge Sawyer of Nashua will retire from the Supreme Beach of New-Hampshire during the coming Autumu. This will make two vacancies, Chief-Justice Perley

-On the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, not far from stands the humble log-cabin, 18 by 20 feet in size, built and occupied, while he fived in the cistret, by the far-famed David Crocket. Its logs are fast deeaying, and desolation surrounds it.

-Rishop Davis, of South Carolina, has become almost totally blind. His general health is, however, good and his vigorous mental faculties are unimpaired. -One of the Department librarians at Washington

has received a letter from Mons. Vattemare, the originator of international book exchanges, &c., concern ing his projet. Though he is apprehensive that its complete success at the present time may be prevented by the many obstacles which are likely to present themselves, still be trusts that there is a better day in the future for his plans,

-Gov. Bissel of Blineis has appointed Dr. I. A. W. Buck as Penitentiary Commissioner in the place of the Hen. W. B. Plato, resigned.

-Jerny Lind Goldschmidt is a member of the new Episcopal Church of St. John, in the parish of Putney, London. The Bishop of London recently consecrated the edifice, and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt has undertaken to act gratuitously as organist for one year.

-A wedding took place at Brown's Hotel, in Washington, on Menday last. The groom was a wealthy widower, with six children, and the bride a pretty Miss of romantic eighteen, who has just completed a term as governess in the nouse of the groom, and was on her way to join her relatives in the Green Mountain country in c mpany with him. On reachieg Washington, they concluded to get married. As they arrived on Saturday night late, no license could he obtained until Monday, when the legal forms were

- Four or five years since, Jacob Terry of Cincinnati consenced suit against the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rathroad Company, for injuries to his wife, which has since been pending in the Delaware County Corcuit Court. On Saturday last the suit was compromised, on the payment of \$4,000 and the costs of the plaintiff.

-There is a very pretty quarrel just now between Monseigneur Pinstneselt, Roman Cathelic Bisnop of Sandwich, C. W., and his flock. He is accused of batted to the Irish forming the great mass of his congregation, of having used deception to induce the Pope to charge the seat of the diocese from London to Sandwich, and of naving swindled the church and apprepriated money belonging to it. To these charges the Bishop replies; with regard to the pecu isry accusation, he shows that the diocese is in debt to tim £3,318, a deficit accumulated in three years. He denounces his flock for refusing to pay the forced entribution levied at the doors of the church, and th eatens to excommunicate the offenders.

-Au affecting reumon of a slave mother and daughter took place in Washington on Wednesday. They had been separated many years. The daughter had come from her master in Tennessee, provided by him with money and other necessaries, to find the old woman. This she did. The mother, in rage and misery, too old to work, will have solace for her deciming

-The design of a moument to be submitted to the

Carrina. The model of the mansolen is said to be exqueste, and has engaged all the leasure moments of the artist for two years. It is furnished with four glass doors, and is intended to be the receptable of the emates of John C. Celhoun.

-The Hon, J-fferson Davis is still sejourning at Oakland, Allegany County, Md. His health is de-

cidealy improving. -Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, accompanied by Cept. D. B. Bridgford and private Thomas W. Pavin, of the Richmond Grays, left this city last evening, vis-

Stonington, for Providence. -Mrs. Frances Temple, who cowhided Russell R. Rogers near the Bostor City Hall the other day, habeen fixed \$25 and costs.

-Two colored seamen on the schooner George Hav ris, hound to New-York, are in custody at Wilmington, N. C., for attempting to abduct a sixve of the Rev. Mr. Robbits. If c nyetted, they will, under the laws of North Carolina, suffer death.

-Mr. Henry Ravenel has recently died at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. He has latterly presided over the Union Bank, at Charleston, South Candina. He was a graduate of West Point, and in his youth commanded the Wasnington Light Infantry, volum teering in the Fieries war.

-Mrs. Harrison, the venerable widow of ex-President Harrison, is very ill at her residence at North

-The Alumni of Columbia College, Washington will be addressed on the next anniversary by Robb. Oold, esq. the United States District-Attorne, of the

-On Saturday last an affair of honor was settled in Alexandria, Va., by onel, between two youths, named E. R Roxbury and Samuel Mortimer. A young lady it is said, was the cause of the affair. The arms used by the beligerents were a horse pistol and a revolver. At the word, both parties presented their weapons, but only the revolver of Master Roxbury went off; and though the ball came near his opponent it did not harm him. After the first discharge, the friends of both parties interposed and prevented further hostile proceedings.

-Mr. Arthur S. Depny of Worcester, Mass., sails on Saturday next from Onebec, as bearer of disputches from our Government to the Government of England. It is his intention to secure patents in various countries of Europe, as well as to dispose of patent rights. for the American Steam Music Company of Worcceter.

-The Syracuse Journal has the following:

"There is located at or near Navarina, in this county, a Mathadas deergyman named Win H. Delana, who, together with his family, is well known in this city. About two weeks since a party of cowar by ruf-fisis, some seven or eight in number, under ook to give a 'bertieg' about manight, for some reason best knewn to themselves, and upon being exportained knewn to themselves, and apon being expectatives with and requered in desist, proceeded deliverately to throw stense through his windows. The family had previously received an intimation that their house about the term down, and acted with the energy and promptices that the circumstances demanded. Mr. Helmo was not at home, but his wife, with true heroism, fired a market loaded with buckshot upon the fatally

- The Vicksburg Whig of the 12th says:

"We learn by a private letter from Canton, Miss. We learn by a private letter from Caron, area, that on Wednesony last, the Hon Franklin Sauth, the Independent Democratic exceidate for Congress in this District, shot Owen Van Vactor, esq. editor of The Commonwealth, in the streets of that town. A controversy areas between them about a p direct article in the last number of The Commonwealth. The wound of Mr. Van Vacter is severe, though not necessarily

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANT, August 18th, 1850.

It will be remembered that a committee of the Logi slature was appointed at its last session, to consider the condition of the ceiling of the Assembly Chamber, which committee reported it to be in an unsafe cand tion and liable to fall in on the heads of members at any moment. Accordingly, it was determined to have the danger removed, and, at the same time, to prosc-cute other improvements which were needed. The ceiding was temporarily propped, and the matter was placed in the hands of Gov Morgan and Controller Church, who have promptly attended to the neces sities of the case. The workmen whom they have engaged, have made considerable progress in the erection of a substant al scaffolding, to enable them to work with the more facility apon the ceiling. The speakers deak and chair are carefully boarded over, and the member's chairs, dosks, etc., are removed som the chamber. A number of men are also at work in the upper chambers tearing down partition walls and ceilings.

The other improvements upon the State buildings will doubtless be proceeded with in due time.

Yesterday Gov. Morgan was at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs.

To-day ex-Governer King is at the Delevan House,

looking well.

AMERICAN NORMAL SCHOOL ASSOCIA-TION.

SECOND DAY.

From Our Own Reporter. TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

The address of Gov. Boutwell last evening on the Results of the Massachueetts Normal Schools has been much discussed by the few-about 150-who heard it. He gave a little sistery of those Schools and some general considerations in regard to them. The first and greatest power of the Normal School was that the pupils were there for a specific purpose; they had a fixed purpose in life. Every lesson was studied and recited with special reference to the work of teaching, and the Schools were so small that the Principal could have a personal influence upon all. The ffirst thing to be taught was how to teach the alphabet attractively. If any branches were to be neglected, it must be the higher branches, the languages, mathe marics and history. The principal complaint which had been made of their Normal graduates was lack of governing power. He supposed that that was to a very great extent the gift of God. But the examination made through circulars in 1858, resulted in reports from 106 committees in favor of the graduates of

Normal Schools as compared with other teachers Normal Schools as compared with other telechers, while only II reported against them. More than rib committees test field that those schools into which accommittees test field that those schools into which account telephone in the result between the cocasion for discipline in the Normal School. If any pupil could not govern himself, he had certainly shown his unfitness to govern others. A discussion arese, during the course of which Gov. Boutwell stated, that although the theory of the Nor-mal School was that it should teach only to teach, the practice was that nearly all the time was spent in

practice was that nearly an include was specification to contain the ordinary branches.

Mr. EMERSOS thought that at least four times as much fact as theory must be given. He would also like to tench the class itself, and no to tell the pupils to notice how he taught, as well as to teach a class of children

musequainted with the subject taught.

In answer to questions by Mr. Hover, it was stated
that some graduates of colleges had attended Normal
Schools. Mr. Camprell of Conneticut, stated that

Schools. Mr. CARFELL of Conneticut, stated that they had many students who spent a term in the Connecticut Normal School after graduating at Yale.

Mr. Hower thought that it was more necessary that College graduates should attend Normal Schools that that any others should became they generally dul not understand the elementary branches. His idea of the Normal School was that it should teach what to teach, and at the same time how to teach it. The drill-exercise of teressity occupied most of the time; there has never been a Normal School in which the method had level only was taught, so the theory siveneed by most of the members commanded, and he did not be-

Mr. SAWYER of S. C. thought there was this diff rence between the teaching of a branch in the Normal School and in an croins y school, that while in the orcirary school the acquisition of the knowledge was the aim, is the Normal School the branch was used merely as an implement. He believed that no amoun

observing good teaching, but he liked a mingling of theory and practice.

The discussion was running on at 10 o'clock, when President Phanes adjourned it, with several apoltogies for the smallness of the attenuance.

This norming, at Sociock, Mr. C. C. Havens took the members of the Association with the members of the Association and the Association and the second teaching and the second teaching at the second teaching and teaching and teaching are second teaching and teaching and teaching are second teaching as the second teaching and teaching are second teaching as the second teaching and teaching are second teaching as the second teaching and teaching are second teaching as the second teaching are second to the second teaching as the second teaching are second teaching as the second teaching as the second teaching are second teaching as the second te

the men bers of the Association under his command, paradid them over the battle-ground of Trenton, and explained the two engagements of the 26th of D comber, and the 2d of January. Some of the houses the standing are still standing one from which a cup of fee was handed to Washington during the battle and enother in which was held a cotneil of war, which resulted in the night march to Princeton. The house which was Col. Rabl's head quarters, has just given pike to a new brick building. The proture of these number given by Mr. Havens, was so vivid that the Association did not meet until fully half an hour after the hour to which they adjourned.

The Rev. E. E. Wises read a little paper in which he tried to show that the Narral School like all other

he tried to show that the Normal School, like all other prefessional schools, must give a complete knowledge of all the branches which its graduates require, as well

et all the branches which its graduates require, as well the special knowledge how to teach those branches. Ex-Gov. Boutwell, however, still thought teat Normal Schools should not be made to do the work which Common Schools ought to do. It was not right to establish a Normal School to teach the Alphabet, or the Multiplication Table or Geometry, it must teach the art of Teaching, and leave those things to Common Schools and Academies. This was the theory, and it was no objection to it that it could not be carried out. He believed that if the idea were to go out that the ordinary branches taught in the Common Schools were to be taught in the Normal Schools, the public were to be taught in the Normal Schools, the public would be likely to determine that the Normal School was merely a means of doing what could be done as well and much more cheapty in Common Schools and

settled quertion. Every body policyed that Normal Schools were schools for teaching to teach. It was also practically settled that Normal Schools must give drill instruction in the branches; this was the case everywhere whatever the theory might be. He would like to bear some hing about the Model Schools whose ex

Mr. Hanr of Philadelphia, said that the objection to Model Schools that they got cinidren to be expe

to model schools that they go undered to be experimentee upon, and did not teach them well, was not heard in Phrisdelphia. There was great competition to get chaloren into the Model School.

Mr Phalips, or Treaton, thought that the studies of the Normal purils were to some extent damaged by the pupils being aken note the Model School to teach. But that was more than counterbalanced by the prac-tical knowledge obtained. The Model School was much sought after and continually crowded, though in the face of a high rate of tution. The first essays of much sought after and continually crowded, though in the face of a high rate of tuition. The first essays of the Normal pupils is teaching, were made under the circut supervision of the permanent teachers in the Model School. But this did not test the teachership of the pupils. A Home for the Friendless was established age, which could not afford to educate its.

The Normal School offered to take charge a year age, when cenhi not should be charted as charter. The Normal School offered to take charge of their furion. They were the whitest children which could be found. One thile boy, four years old, used an oath every other wore, and his breath was fearful with the funes of liquer. Two advanced pupils took them in there. They had some dark days at first—whistling and dared givers continuous; but at the end of four months the school could compare favorably with any. He looked upon the Model School as in fispense-ble. He thought they had failed in Massachusetts because they had not been under the control of the Normal schools. Then their success depended upon the character of public schools. This in Massachusetts was so high that the Model Schools could not compete with them. These he would take a school for a Morel School from children who do not now go to school, if they could be obtained. In Trenta they were obliged to teach every hing in the Normal school, beginning with the elements. He thought that in the end we should have separate Normal schools for the preparation of Primary and advanced teachers.

should have separate Normal schools for the preparation of Primary stid advanced teachers.

Mr. Charles of Obio read a paper on the extent to
which the Art of Teaching can be taught in Normal
Schools, and the best way of doing it. He was very
general but announced that education was a science,
as definitely a since as any other, that all true theory
and practice must be, to a very great extent, the pro-

and practice must be, to a very great extent, the product of the teacher's own originality; that recitation
was of less importance than study, and that there was
too much teaching almost everywhere.

A paper on the same subject by Mr Edwards Principal of the City Normal School of St. Louis, was read.
It recommended a course of study including Human
Analomy and Physiology and combined with these a
course of exercise and gymnastics, the supplying of any
detect in the cines ion of its pupils, but mainly the
sciences of education and the art of teaching, comprismental Princesorly, and oractice in teaching, a

sciences of education and the art of teaching, comprising Mental Piniceophy, and practice in teaching, a critical and careful study of the English language with electric and phractic analysis.

Mr. Camp gave an account of the operations of the Normalians Model schools of Connecticut. He thought that the practice in the Model School greatly shied the pupil in his studies in the Normal School. Each student-pupil had a recention with a class in the Model School and the same hour throughout the term.

Mr. Alles of West Newton thought that ninetents of the failures of Normal School teachers were from defective disciplinary powers. He thought that it was of it he we for normal popils to teach in Model Schools under the supervision of permanent teachers. In the last year of the Model Schools at West Newton there were three times as many applications for pupilthere were three times as many applications for pupilas could be accommodated.

only as could be accommodated.

Mr. Wickansnam stated the plan of the proposed
Normal and Model Schools at Millersville, in Penn. The
Model Schools would be constantly under the supervision and teaching of the graduating class.

In the afternoon the Association went into Conference Meeting for brief estechatical exercises.

Mr. Phylips was called upon to explain the of tuition in the New Jersey Normal School. He said they beyon with teaching the nature of man and the theoretical possibilities of teaching him; then they examined various school systems; then came the teaching of the class, and then the pupils were exercised in the experimental school. In each branch, also, they ing of the chase, and the each branch, also, they taught first the faculties of the mind exercised by it, and then the practical use of it. Then, again, they investigated the natural order of studying each branch.

Mr. Wickersham said that in Pennsylvania they, too, began with iscourse presenting all the methods of tenching they had ever heard of, with the reasons for

Mr. Biortow of the Framingham Normal School, in newer to a question, said the teacher could do little more toward the moral education of his pupils than by

his own example.

Mr. Emersos thought the moral nature as susceptihie of cultivation as any other portion of the man or woman. He had, in his teaching, taken up the pre-cepts of the Savier, and enforces them one by one day after day, and be thought that very much might be done in that way. Gentleness, kindless and persua-siveness should be the very nature of the teaching. He had been in the habit of reading Plato in his ad-mirable Greek, but when he turned from Plato's fluest passages to the Sermon on the Mount, it seemed as though be had energed from the mists and darkness f a lower world to the glory and splendor of a higher.

Mr. Outles of Onio added his testimony in favor of
the collection of the moral and religious natures of

A call was made for information respecting the A val was made for information respecting the individual Normal Schools.

Mr. Discussion and that the number of pupils at the Westfield Normal School was gradually increasing, and they were at the same time raising their standard. for admission. There was a great demand for teachers from the Normal School, and people generally were falling is love with the system. He did not know that from the Normal School, and people generally set-falling it love with the system. He did not know that the unfolcess of the Normal School had been diminish-ed by the abandonment of the Model School. At Wes field and Bridgewater the two sexes were taugut together. The lack of a Model School was made up by using the Normal classes as the Model School. He thought that their graduates had been quite as suc-cessful since the Model School had been given up. It

sinable thought for government. Westfield had this great advantage, that it trained the pupils to put themselves in the position of little chil dren. Teachers would be successful precisely in pror as they could do this.

Camp of Connecticut said the Connecticut Nor

mai School had been in existence ten years. They had always had a Model School. They had had 200 pupils always has a Model School. They had not all so suppose in the Normal School this year. The course was of three years. Many did not remain through their course. The programme of eractiess was made out so that one class was always at interty to give instruction in the Model Schools, now comprising one High, one Grammar, two latermentates, and two Primaries. The Model Schools had cost manh labor than the cost manh labor the Normal pupils, but they thought it paid very

Mr. Colsum said that the attendance at the Normal School in Bristol, R. I., was about 100. They were ge ting along well, perhaps as well as if they had a Model School. He would not have the sexes sepa-

Mr. Wickersham spoke for the Normal School law of Panneylvania, they had hadly as yet a Normal School Tre law divided the State into twelve Normal School Districts Each school must have ten acres of ground, and boarding and schooling accommodations for 30 students. Right of visit was secured to State and County Superintendents. The State give diplomas

and County Septembercons.

The law required a Model School for 100 oppose to be selected by the Principal of the Normal School.

Mr. Smyth of Ohio, said they had as yet no Normal School.

A few years ago the Siste Teachers' Association established a Normal School, which got on very

McNeels was still carrying on that Normal School.

Anybedy who chose went trene, and staid as long as he chose, and went away when he chose, which was generally pretty-suddenly. [Langhter.] In many constitutions there were held Teachers' Normal Institutes for or five weeks of the vacation, at the expense of the

amounting to \$10,000 annually, had been granted in Illipois for the support of a Normal University; \$140,000 had been raised for the building, which would be

Mr. PRELES inquired why they called it a Univer-

Mr. Pheti's inquired why they called it a University?

Mr. Hover said that there was a University Fund unsuperoprieted. [Langhter.]

Mr. Bertre of Michigan, a teacher of one of the Union Schools, mentioned some of the efforts which they were making to educate teachers for themselves.

Mr. Pheti's said that New-Jerrey had invested \$100,000 in Normal Schools. There was a Preparatory School at Beverley, which was the fruit of the inberainty of Peul Farnum of that place. This was designed to be eventually the Primary Normal School. In all the schools the seves were instructed together. The number of pupils of the Normal School was constantly increasing. He had applications for three times as many teachers as he could supply. One reason for the great apparent success of this Normal School was that in Common Schools New-Jersey has been far belvind her sister States. In some districts the town superintesdants paid to men who did not send the town superintesdants paid to men who did not send

been far behind her sister States. In some districts the town superintendants paid to men who did not send their children to school the same of school maney to which they would be entitled if they did. The preference was still for male teachers in New Jersey.

N. G. OLIVER said that in Lawrence, with 14,000 inhabitants, they had 44 teachers, of whem 40 secretemaire. All the mathematics of the High School was taught by a lady, and a lady assisted the principal in teaching Grock and Latin.

Mr. Hannes gave some interesting reminiscenes of of the history of the School System in New Jersey. le the evening, the time and place of the next meet-

. HENRY BARNARD detailed the brilliant educaional properts of Wisconsin, with her \$4,000,000 School Fund, and \$400,000 University Fund, and \$400,000 University Fund, and what the was doing in the way of Normal Instruction by Teachers Institutes. He noped much from a series of competitive examinations, and he thought that the acholarships at West Point and Annapolic should be appeared as those examinations. swarded at these examinations. Wisconsin propose i to place 25 or 30 volumes on education within the reach of every teacher. One of the most is mentable things shout the pedagogy of this country was, that it had no hterature; the development of Normal Schools would, he thought, bring out such a literature. Summing up resolutions were passed to the effect:

That the work of the Normal School cannot be done by any

ring else; That therefore the Normal School must be. That its object is strictly the direct prepar-

That its object is strictly the direct preparation of teachers for ear work, that and nothing more;
That this work is so great that all possible preliminary education should be directly other institutions;
That while the Pormai S hool must chiefly make Common mool trackers for the present, it ought to educate teachers of a range.

any grade;
That education is a science and art, and that the education of teachers is as appropriate and important as that of mombers of

Other professions.
That this education of teachers should be practical as well as theoretical, by means of a Model School, or its equivalent;
And that all educators should practically regard each of a supplying to the whole nature of men, body, unit and soul.

The remainder of the evening, which had been alleted to Hohack Mann, was devoted to resolutions and remarks on his death. Mr. Emanson read a very impressive speech. Gen. OLIVER of Lawrence, Mr. Parish of Springfield, Mr. Barnard and Mr. Smyth Ohio, spoke.
Resolutions of thanks were passed to the citizens of

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the citizens of frentor, to Mr. C. C. Havens, to Mr. Field of Prince-ton, and to the keepers of the hotels, and Railroad Companies, who have accommodated and transported members at half price. A resolution of thanks to Mr. Paul Farnum of lieverley for his magnificent document to Normal Schools in New-Jersey, closed the evening's In a bulky volume placed on my table, entitled, The Science of Education and the art of Teaching, by Mr. Ogden, who read the paper this morning, I nd much more careful directions for the ministration of corporeal punishment than I remember having seen before. For the benefit of the teachers in our city schools, where this particular form of instruction

scholars in a day-I have made a few extracts. Mr. Ogden thinks that punishment by the rod has been grossly perverted, but that "As a strictly reformative measure, for certain cases, it has scarcely an equal, and surely no substi-

is much in vogue-one of our most noted female prin-

cipals has assured me that she has whipped 100

thte."

He advises the application of the "strokes upon "the back, shoulders, and lower extremities, but rever upon the hards, head, or face, or any other place where it would injure the person or offer any indignities. The cicthing upon the parts should not be so aburdant as to demand heavy blows, or injury might result from that quarter. Hence, partions of it might be removed, under certain circumstances, and its thickness tested before the operation commences. This

will also serve to convince the offender that you are really laboring for his benefit."

the instrument should be a switch; not a pole-ter a club nor a paddle, but a light switch; one with which you would not be likely to higher the muscle or bone. The coastisement should be confined to the sur-face. There, perhaps, is not a case, within the reach of reformation, so hardened as not to be reached with-out going below the surface.

"As to frequency the blows should not be reneated. "As to frequency the blows should not be repeated

oftener than about once in half a minute; and purposes the intervals might even be protocold.

this time; first, because the could wants time for reflection between the strokes; second, he wants time to reap all the benefit of one before another is given. In this way about one-tenth the number of strokes will other one is given; one is not lost or paralyzed in the pain of another; third, because there is less danger of arousing the passions of either teacher or pupils. Lat the teacher strike half-minute or minute strokes and he will feel to anger, but rather pity and love; fourth, because he can then witness and measure the extent of suffering and mark its effects; fifth, because it offers time for admonition and expostulation, which will fre-quently be recessary, and will do as much or more good

then the bodily harm.

"The accordy of the blows must be regulated entirely by the temperament of the child, the deepscatedness of the disease and the objects to be accom-plished—which last should be the entire reformation of the offender. In most cases where waitpping becomes necessary, the blows should produce acuse pain for the moment.

"They should rather increase than diminish in everity.
"The time of one operation, perhaps, should not be

sumed, however, in admitistering blows, at one time, but may be resumed from day to day, until the reforma-tion point is reached. It will be found, nowever, that three or four strokes, or a half-dozen at most, thus delivered, will a unity produce the required results; simply because reason, judgment, good sense, sympathy, pity, love, suffering, justice, mercy, tears and prayers, instead of angry curses and vindictive rage, are all combined; and it must be a desperate case indeed that can resist all these.

These extracts will give some ides of the thoroughness with which the subject is treated. Indeed, I notized but one omission which can be considered serius; no directions are given for testing the thickness f the clothing before commencing operations. True, the thumb and finger suggest themselves, but I cannot quite understand how their use " will also serve to convince the offender that you are really laboring for his welfare."

PRINCETON, Friday, Aug. 19. This morning nearly all the members of the Asso iation accepted the invitation of the Hop. R. S. Field, President of the Board of Trustees of the New-Jersey State Normal School, to spend the day at his house in Princeton, and in visiting the College and hattle-ground there. Mr. C. C. Havens, the venerable gentleman who described the battle of Treuton to us yesterday with so much feeling, was here, and described the battle of Princeton with equal enthusisem, Mr. Field pointing out the localities. We were shown a dent in the wall of the old College made by a carner shot during the engagement, and two of the capnons, heavy iron pieces. After examining the College collections-including

ome of Benjamin Franklin's electrical apparatus, the perty was taken to Mr. Field's elegant mansion. The entensive grounds about it, nearly 30 acres, are laid out with such exquisite taste that they constitute some of the chief pictorial attractions of the last edition of Downing's Landscape Gardening. Evergreers predominate, and of these Mr. Field pointed out many rare varieties. From the top of the house the Highlands of Neversink are distinctly visible. After a sumptuous entertainment, the members of the Association took leave of Mr. Field, with the strong conviction that, whatever may be said of the State entire, some portions of New-Jarsey are de-

aN OVERLAND JOURNEY.

TWO HOURS WITH BRIGHAM YOUNG.

My friend Dr. Bernhisel, M. C., took me this afternoon, by appointment, to meet Bugham Young, President of the Mormon Church, who had expressed a willingness to receive me at 2 P. M. We were very cordially welcomed at the door by the President, who led us into the second-story parler of the largest of his houses (he has three), where was introduced to Heber C. Kimball, Gen. Wells, Gen. Ferguson, Albert Carrington, Elias Suith, and severas other leading men in the Church, with two full-grown sons of the President. After some unimportant conversation on general topics, I stated that I had come in quest of foller knowledge respecting the doctrines and polity of the Mormon Chrich, and would like to ask some questions bearing directly on these, if there were no objection. President Young avowed bie willingness to respond to all pertinent lequiries, the coaversation proceeded substantially as follows:

H. G.-Am I to regard Mormonism (austailed) as a new religion, or as simply a new development of Christiansty !

B. Y - We hold that there can be so true Chris tian Church without a pricethood directly operatesiened by and in immediate communication with the Son of God and Savier of mankied. Sreb a church is that of the Latter-Day Saints, called by their enemies Mormons; we know no other than even pretends to have present and direct revolations of God's will.

H G -Then I am to understand that you regard all other churches professing to be Christian as the Church of Rome regards all churches nobin communion with itself-as schismatic, heretical, and outof the way of salvation !

B Y -Yes, substantially.

H. G .- Apart from this, in what respect de your doctrines differ essentially from those of our Orthodox Protestant Churches-the Baptist or Methodist for example?

B. Y .- We hold the doctrines of Christianity, as revealed in the Old and New Testaments-also in the Pook of Mormon, which teaches the same cardinal truths, and those only.

H. G .- Do you believe in the doctrine of the Trinity ?

B. Y.-We do; but not exactly as it is held by other churches. We believe in the Sather, the Son, and the Holy Ghort, as equal, but not identscal-not as one person [seing]. We believe in all the Bible teaches on this subject.

H. G -Do you believe in a personal devil-a distinct, conscious, spiritual being, whose nature and acts are essentially malignant and evil? B. Y .- We do.

H. G.-Do you hold the doctrine of Eternal Pun

B. Y .- We do; though perhaps not excetly as other churches do. We believe it as the Bible

H. G .- I understand that you regard Baptism by Immersion as essential.

B. Y -We do.

obligatory on your converts?

teaches it.

H. G .- Do you practice Infant Baptism? B. Y.-No. H. G.-Do you make removal to these valleys

B. Y.-They would consider themselves greats aggieved if they were not invited hither. We hold such a gathering together of God's People se the Bible foretells, and that this is the place and now is the time appointed for its consummation.

H G .- The predictions to which you refer have usually, I think, been understood to indicate Jerusalem (or Judes) as the place of such gath-

B. Y - Yes, for the Jews-not for others. H. G .- What is the position of your Church with espect to Slavery?

B Y .- We consider it of Divine institution, and not to be abolished until the curse pronounced on Ham shall have been removed from his descendants.

H. G .- Are my slaves now held in this Territory ? H. G .- Do your Territorial laws uphold Slavery ! B. Y.-Those laws are printed-you can read for

sourself. If slaves are prought here by those who

owned them in the States, we do not favor their escape from the service of those owners. H. G -Am I to infer that Utab, if admitted as a member of the Federal Union, will be a Slave

B. Y.-No; she will be a Free State. Slavery here would prove useless and unprofitable. I regard it generally as a curse to the masters. I myself hire many laborers and pay them fair wages; I could not afford to own them. I can do better than subject myself to an obligation to feed and clothe their families, to provide and care for them in sickness and health. Utah is not adapted to

Slave Labor. H. G.-Let me now be enlightened with regard more especially to your Church polity: I understand that you require each member to pay over onetenth of ail he produces or earns to the Church.

B. Y .- That is a requirement of our faith. There is no compulsion as to the payment. Each member acts in the premises according to his pleasure,

under the dictates of his own conscience. H. G - What is done with the proceeds of this tithing ? B. Y-Part of it is devoted to building temples

and other places of worship; part to belping the poor and needy converts on their way to this country; and the largest portion to the support of the poor among the Sainta.

H. G .- Is none of it paid to Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church!

B Y .- Not one penny. No Birbap, no Elder, no Descen, or other church officer, receives any compensation for his official services. A Bishop is often required to put his hand in his own pocket and provide therefrom for the poor of his change; but he never receives anything for his a rvices. H. G.-How, then, do your ministers live?

B. Y.-Bs the labor of their own hands, like the first Aposties. Every Bishop, every Eider, may be daily seen at work is the ficklior the shop, like his peighbors; every manister of the Church has his proper calling by which he eases the broad of his family: he who esenot or will not do the Church's work for nothing is not wanted in her service; even our lawyers (pointing to Gen. Ferguson and another present, who are the regular lawyers of the Church), are paid nothing for their services; I am the only person in the Church who has not a regular calling apart from the Church's service, and I never received one farthing from her treasury; if Lobtain anything from the tithing-house, I am charged with and pay for it, just as any one e'me would: the clerks in the tithing store are paid like other clerks, but no one is ever paid for ar,y service pertaking to the ministry. We think a man who canget make his living aside from the Ministry of

XXI. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 13, 1850.